NUMB. XXII

The Universal Instructor in all Arts and Sciences:

AND

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

To be continued Weekly. *The 22d of the 3d Month*, 1729.

ADU

ADULTERY, in our ancient Law-Books called *Advowtry*, a Crime committed by married Persons, against the Faith pledged to each other in Marriage; by having carnal Commerce with some other; or even by a Person not married, by having to do with another that is.

The ancient *Romans* had no formal Law against *Adultery*; but both Accusation and Punishment were arbitrary.--- The Emperor *Augustus* was the first who brought them into a Law; which he had the Misfortune to see executed on the Person of his own Children. This was the *Julian* Law.

But, tho' this Law left the Accusation of *Adultery* open to every body, yet 'tis certain *Adultery* has been always look'd upon as a private and domestick Crime rather than a publick one; so that Strangers were seldom suffer'd to prosecute, especially where the Marriage was peaceable, and the Husband made no Complaint.

Some of the succeeding Emperors abrogated this Law, which left the Accusation of *Adultery* open to Strangers; in Regard such an Accusation could not be enter'd, without setting the Husband and Wife at Variance, throwing the Children into a State of Uncertainty, and bringing Contempt and Derision upon the Husband; for as the Husband is nearliest interested in the Matter, 'tis supposed he will examine the Wife's Actions with more Circumspection than any other: So that where he is silent, 'tis not fair any body else should speak for him.

For this Reason the Law, in some Cases, has made the Husband both Judge and Executioner in his own Cause; and has allow'd him to revenge himself to revenge of the Injury, by taking away the Lives of the *Adulterers*, whom he should apprehend in the Act. 'Tis true where the Husband made a Trade of his Wife's Infamy, or having seen her Shame with his own Eyes, he yet suffer'd patiently, and dissembled the Affront, in these Cases *Adultery* became a Crime of publick Concern; and the *Julian* Law provides Punishments for such Husbands as well as their Wives.

In most *European* Countries, at this Day, *Adultery* is not a publick Crime; and none but the Husband is suffer'd to intermeddle, excepting

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where the Scandal is very notorious. Even the King's Advocates, Attorney, or the like may not intermeddle.

Add, that tho' the Husband who violates the Conjugal Bond be guilty of *Adultery* as well as the Wife; yet is not the Wife allow'd to accuse, or prosecute him for the same.

Socrates relates, l. v. c. 8. that under the Emperor *Theodosius*, in the Year 380, Women convicted of *Adultery* were punish'd by a publick Constupration.

Lycurgus punish'd the *Adulterer* as a Parricide. The *Locrians* tore out his Eyes; and most of the Orientals punisht him very severely.

The *Saxons* formerly burnt the *Adulteress*, and over her Ashes erected a Gibbet, whereon the *Adulterer* was hang'd. In *England*, King *Edmond* punish'd *Adultery* as Homicide; but *Canutus* ordained the Man to be banish'd, and the Woman to have her Nose and Ears cut off.

In *Spain*, they punish'd *Adultery*, by cutting off that Part which had been the Instrument of the Crime. In *Poland*, before Christianity was establish'd, they punish'd *Adultery* and Fornication in a very particular Manner: The Criminal they carried into the Market-place, and there fasten'd him by the Testicles with a a Nail; laying a Razor within his Reach, and leaving him under a Necessity, either of doing Justice upon himself, or of perishing in that Condition.

At present, the Laws are much more favourable: To divorce and strip the *Adulteress* of her Dower, is all her Punishment among us: In the *Romish* Countries, they also shut 'em up in Nunneries.

The *Lacædemonians*, instead of punishing *Adultery*, permitted it, or at least tolerated it: as we are told by *Plutarch*.

According to some of the Papal Decisions, *Adultery* renders Marriage between the two Criminals unlawful; this making what the Schools call *Impedimentum criminis*, the Impediment of Crime.

The *Greeks*, and other Christians throughout the East, adhere to the Opinion that *Adultery* dissolves the Band of Marriage: So that the Husband, with ut more ado may marry another. The Council of *Trent* condemns that Opinion, and even in some measure anathematizes those who hold it.

Adultery is also used by some fanciful Astronomers and Astrologers, for an Eclipse of the Sun or Moon, happening in an unusual, and as they suppose an irregular manner; as in the Case of horizontal Eclipses; where, tho' the Sun and Moon be diametrically opposite, yet they appear as if above the Horison, by reason of the Refraction.

Religious Courtſhip continued.

The eldeſt Daughter goes down to her Father a little before Supper; and as ſoon as he ſaw her, he began the Diſcourſe.

Fa. Child what's the matter with your Siſter? Her Maid tells me ſhe is not well: Have you ſeen her?

Da. Yes, Sir; I came juſt from her; ſhe is not very well.

Fa. What ails her? She muſt not be ſick now, whatever ſhe does: Why it's ominous to be ſick, when ſhe is a wooing.

Da. I believe ſhe's ſicker of that, than of any thing elſe, Sir; if ſhe was deliver'd from her Gentleman, ſhe would be well enough.

Fa. What do you mean! why I intend they ſhall be married the Week after next: The Writings are a drawing, and I deſigned by and by to have given her a hundred Pounds towards buying her Wedding Cloaths.

Da. You may adjourn that a while, Sir; ſhe has chang'd her Mind.

Fa. Chang'd her Mind! what do you mean!

[*The Father riſes up in a great Paſſion, and walks about the Room*]

Da. Dear Father, don't be angry with me; 'tis no Buſineſs of mine; I had rather ſay no more of it, for I ſee it will put you in a Paſſion: But why ſhould you be in a Paſſion with me?

Fa. Not in a Paſſion! who can but be in a Paſſion with all of you? chang'd her Mind ſay you! Ay; and I'll change my Mind too; I'll never give her a Groat; no not a Shilling to any other Man, That I'll promiſe her.

Da. I dare ſay, Sir, ſhe has no other Man in her View.

Fa. What does ſhe mean then! is ſhe mad! to ruin her ſelf thus, and ſtand in her own Light! does ſhe ever expect to have ſuch another Offer.

Da. No, I believe not, Sir, nor does ſhe deſire it.

Fa. No, nor ever ſhall: I'll marry again, as old as I am, and give away what I have to Strangers, before I'll give it to Children that ſhall treat me thus.

Da. Will you puniſh, Sir, the Innocent with the guilty?

Fa. Why you are all guilty, for ought I know: what do you come with ſuch a Story for? Where is ſhe? call her down.

Da. Sir, ſhe is very much indiſpos'd; if you would pleaſe to let her alone till to Morrow, ſhe may be better able to ſpeak for herſelf, and you may not be ſo much in a Paſſion with her.

Fa. Well, let her alone till Morning, then; I ſuppoſe ſhe'll change her Mind again by that time.

Da. I am ſorry, Sir, to ſee you take it ſo ill of her; but I dare ſay, ſhe will be the ſame to Morrow, and as long as ſhe lives.

Fa. Well; then I'll be of the ſame Mind too to Morrow.

The eldeſt Siſter went up, after Supper, to her Siſter's Chamber, who waited for her, Impatient enough. As ſoon as ſhe came, ſhe gave her Siſter an Account of what diſcourſe ſhe had had with her Father, and how angry he was; which, tho' it terrified and Afflicted her very much, yet it did not move her at all, to alter her Reſolutions; and ſhe endeavour'd, as well as ſhe could, to furniſh herſelf with Anſwers to give her Father when he ſhould begin with her. But whether it was, that her Father was Impatient to hear what ſhe had to ſay, or that ſhe believing he would not meddle with it till Morning, came unwarily in his Way, is not material; but happening to ſee her the ſame Night, he call'd her in to him, and told her, he wanted to ſpeak with her.

He began very mildly with her, *which a little incourag'd her; for ſhe was ſomething ſurpriz'd at his beginning to talk, before ſhe expected it*, and taking her by the Arm, feels for her Pulſe. What's the matter with you, Child? ſays her Father; they told me you wan't well; I think your Pulſe beats very true.

Da. I am better, Sir, now; but I was very much out of Order.

Fa. Only a little in love, my Dear, that's all, I hope.

Da. No indeed Sir; the contrary to an Extream, as I ſuppoſe my Siſter has told you.

Fa. Your Siſter, Child! I can lay no ſtreſs on any thing ſhe ſaid; I cannot tell whether ſhe was in jeſt or in earneſt.

Da. Sir, I am very ſorry, that what ſhe ſaid is diſobliging, and more, that it ſhould put you into a Paſſion; I hope when you conſider of it, you will be of the ſame Mind with me.

Fa. What do you mean, Child, by the ſame Mind? I have recommended a Gentleman to you, whom you can have no Objection againſt, and his Eſtate is double to what you can expect: you told me your ſelf, that you had no Objection againſt his Perſon, and he has made you his Choice, and is in Love with you above all your Siſters, what can you deſire more?

Da. All that you ſay, Sir, is true; and for his Perſon and Eſtate, they are both better than I ought to expect. But--------

Fa. But what? Prithee, Child, don't bring any of your canting Scruples to me, I'll hear none of your Buts-----

Da. It was my Fear that you would be in a Paſſion, Sir, and would not hear me. [*She cries.*

Fa. What Father can bear to be ſo treated, and not be in a Paſſion? what would you have me hear?

Da. Sir, I would have you hear the Reaſons why I cannot comply.

Fa. It is enough to me to hear you *cannot*: the Reaſons I have for the Match are good, you acknowledge the Gentleman is agreeable, you cannot ſay that you cannot love him, and I am ſure then you cannot give a good Reaſon againſt it; and therefore I expect you go on with it, I have appointed the Week after next for your Wedding, and here, there's ſome Money to buy you Cloaths.

[*Holds out a Bank Bill to her.*

Da. Sir, I beg you will not take it ill, that I cannot do it. [*She pulls back her Hand from the Bill.*

Fa. What do you mean? I adviſe you not to play the Fool with me any longer.

[*Here the Father being in a great Paſſion, her Siſter, who was in pain for her, hearing him loud, came in; which greatly encouraged her, and ſhe ſpoke, tho' very reſpectfully to her Father, yet with great Plainneſs*]

Da. Sir, this ſeems to be a Hardſhip, that never was put upon any one before: If I was going to marry any one you did not like, it was, no doubt in your Power to command me not to do it, but I cannot think you ought to command me to marry any Man againſt my Will.

Fa. I have a great many Reaſons, why I ought to expect your Compliance in this, and you know my Reaſons are good.

Da. You cannot then but think, Sir, that I have ſome Reaſons againſt it, or I ſhould comply with my Father; for I never diſobeyed you before, and why ſhould not my Reaſons be heard?

Fa. I know you can have no Reaſons, that are ſufficient.

Da. Will you pleaſe to let any one elſe be Judge of that for me?

Fa. I will have no Arbitrators between me and my Children.

Da. I cannot help my ſelf in that.

Fa. My Diſpute with you is ſhort: Will you have this Gentleman, or no?

Da. If it was not to my Father, I ſhould give a different Anſwer; but I deſire to ſay nothing that may diſpleaſe you.

Fa. I can't be diſpleas'd with Words, ſo much as I am by Actions: The Gentleman has made his way thro' every thing, made Propoſals too great for any Father to refuſe; you have entertain'd him, ſhew'd him a great deal of Reſpect, and now to treat him thus, and treat your Father thus, 'tis intolerable.

Da. When the Gentleman and you treated of this Matter, it was without me; I had no knowledge of it, neither was it my Part to be concern'd.

Fa. Well, I know that.

Da. After you were agreed, you bring him to me: I ſuppoſe this to be, that I might converſe with him, and ſee if I lik'd to make him my Choice: if this was not the Caſe, you might as well by your Command have order'd me to marry him the firſt Day, as now.

Fa. Well, what do you make of all this?

Da. Upon frequent Viſits made me, I found nothing diſagreeable in him, and ſhewed him as much Reſpect as was my Part; I hope I have not ſhewed him more than became me.

Fa. Yes, truly, if you reſolve not to have him.

Da. Let him reproach me with that, if he can.

Fa. Why ſhould you have entertain'd him at all, if you reſolved not to have him?

Da.

Da. I did not for ſome time reſolve not to have him, till I diſcover'd him farther; and it was your Command, that put me firſt upon the Trial, and my Reaſons againſt it now are good, if you pleaſe to hear them patiently; but I'll rather bear all you pleaſe to lay on me, than put you into Paſſions at me.

Fa. *I deſire no Reaſons, nor no Diſcourſe; anſwer me the Queſtion in ſhort, whether you will have him or no; it will raiſe my Paſſion leſs, than your impertinent Reaſons.*

Da. *If it muſt be ſo, Sir, without hearing any Reaſons, then my Anſwer is,* No, never while I live; *and I will leave my Reaſons for it, to him that judges righteous Judgment.*

Fa. *Then from this time forward you are no Relation of mine, any more than my Cook-maid.*

[The young Lady was too full to ſay any more, and went out of the Room while he was ſpeaking.]

Eld. Da. *Dear Father, do not ſay ſo.*

Fa. *Nay, it's no Matter whether ſhe heard me, or no; I'll keep my Promiſe with her.*

Eld. Da. *I hope you won't, Sir: it may be, my Siſter may be better adviſ'd, or you may be farther ſatisfied of her Reaſons.*

Fa. *I know her Reaſons well enough; he is not Hypocrite enough for her, I ſuppoſe; if a fawning ſmooth-tongu'd Fellow would come and talk Scripture to her, ſhe would take him preſently; ſhe does not know what Religion is.*

Eld. Da. *Sir, if that were true, ſhe would have ſtronger Reaſons for deſiring a religious Husband, than ſhe may have now; that ſhe might have a kind Inſtructor to aſſiſt her; we have all Need of Helps that way at leaſt; we need no prophane Husbands to keep us back; a looſe, irreligious Husband is a dreadful Snare.*

To be continued in our next.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Conſtantinople, Dec. 20. The Grand Viſier is impatient for the Return of the Perſons he has ſent to Holland, to get Types for the Printing-Houſe he has lately eſtabliſh'd in this City, in Order to print an Hiſtory of the Revolutions that have happened in this Empire, from Ottoman, the firſt Emperor, to him who now reigns: It is the Grand Viſier himſelf who has compoſed it; and it is aſſured that that it is much more correct than any that has hitherto appeared of that Kind: This firſt Miniſter is not only expert in Politicks, but alſo in the Sciences; and to unbend his Mind from the Fatigue of his Miniſtry, he takes no other Diverſion but to read the Works of Julius Cæſar, Quintus Curtius, Livy, Tacitus and Juſtin, which he has got tranſlated into Arabick: He likewiſe takes great Delight to converſe with Men of Learning; and ſends almoſt every Day for M. Tahlman, the Emperor's Miniſter, and for the Abbots Fourmont and Sevin, for whom he has a particular Eſteem on Account of their Learning.

Feb. 22. The King and Court are gone from this City, for Cadiz, in a very great Hurry, in Order to have the Satisfaction of being preſent at the Arrival of the Galleons, which, 'tis ſaid, are off the Coaſt. Great Preparations were made here againſt the Court's Arrival; Triumphal Arches were erected, the famous Places were repaired and beautified, &c. but, to the Surprize of the Citizens, his Majeſty came unexpectedly at dark Night. Preparations were made for a Royal Bull Feaſt, and the Scaffolds are erected, but 'tis now put off until the Court's Return from Cadiz, and 'tis very uncertain when that will be. The Entry of the Court was very irregular, ſome Ambaſſadors, Noblemen, &c. coming a conſiderable Time before the King, and many long after him. And, upon the whole, this Viſit has made the People very uneaſy, as believing themſelves ſlighted.

The Galeons are ſince arrived at Cadiz

Paris, March 9. N. S. *On Saturday in the Evening the Court return'd to Verſailles from Marli; and Preparations are actually making for the King's Departure to Compeigne the* 20*th of next Month, the Day fix'd for the ſame. And during the Reſidence of the Court at that Place* (Compeigne) *the Plenipotentiaries will meet again at Soiſſons, and endeavour to remove the Difficulties that have hitherto obſtructed the Negotiations of Peace.*

London, Jan. 28.

His Majeſty will be going for Hanover about the latter End of *April*, or the Beginning of *May*, and we hear that his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales* will be left ſole Regent during his Majeſty's Abſence.

The Duke of *Richmond* having laid a Wager of 500 Guineas, that he arrived in *England* from *Spain*, &c. by the 15th Day of *February*, has won the ſame, his Grace landing at *Portſmouth* on the 10th Inſtant.

We hear that the Bill for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors now depending in Parliament will diſcharge all that lie in Priſon for under a 100 *l.* On Monday laſt, at the Queen's Drawing-Room, *Matthew Goſſet*, one of the Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Band of Penſioners, was preſented to her Majeſty. This Gentleman is famous for a Compoſition invented by him to imitate Ivory; and having ſince carry'd it to a greater Pertection, ſo as to imitate Fleſh, he has repreſented his Majeſty, the Queen, and the reſt of the Royal Family, ſtanding in a Drawing-Room; and his Excellency the Count *de Broglio*, Ambaſſador of *France*, having ſeen them, was ſo pleaſed with them, that he gave the moſt advantageous Character thereof to both their Majeſties, which was the Occaſion of his being preſented to the Queen, to whom he ſhew'd ſeveral Pieces of Sculpture, in Imitation of Ivory, &c. and we hear that they met with very great Approbation.

There is lately found out a new Method of making and preparing Paper and Linnen, &c. that will not flame or retain Fire, nor be ſotten'd or rotted by Damps; which will be of great Uſe for making Cartridges with, and for divers other Purpoſes: And we hear, the Inventors are now about obtaining his Majeſty's Royal Letters Patents for the ſole making and ſelling the ſame.

Yeſterday came on at the King's Bench-Bar at Weſtminſter, before the Lord Chief Juſtice Raymond, and the other Juſtices of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, the Tryal of Robert Hales, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, and a Member of the Society for propagating the Goſpel in Foreign Parts, by a Special Jury of Gentlemen of the County of Middleſex, of which Sir George Walters was Foreman, on an Indictment laid, for that he the ſaid Robert Hales, Eſq; would have defrauded Samuel Edwards, Eſq; of 800 *l.* by means of a Note drawn by the ſaid Robert Hales, Eſq; for 800 *l.* payable to Samuel Edwards, or Order, the Paper on which the ſaid Note was drawn having the Name of the ſaid Samuel Edwards on the Back thereof, only as a Frank of a Letter to be ſent by the Poſt; he the ſaid Robert Hales having no Dealings with the ſaid Samuel Edwards; and after a Trial of ſeven Hours, and examining Witneſſes, (moſt of them of great Note) as well to his Reputation and Character, as to the Fact, the Jury brought him in guilty of the Indictment.

Jan. 17. It is written from Deal the 17th Inſtant, that the Ship which run upon the Goodwin Sands on Wedneſday laſt, proved to be the *Mary*, Capt. Peck, bound for *Jamaica*; that

that on Thurſday Morning a Deal-Boat, which had Four Men in it, (2 more belonging to her being in the Ship) took in the Captain, 4 Women, and a Sailor, with 3 valuable Boxes, and by the Captain's Order they were getting another Box into the Boat, before they had got it in, the Rope broke, and the Boat drove among the Beakers, about half a Cable's Length from the Ship, where ſhe overſet, and the People in her (being in all 10 Perſons) were drowned. When ſhe firſt run on Ground, 9 Sailors got into her Long-Boat, and went away with it, but in a little Time they diſappeared to the People in the Ship, and 'tis feared they all periſhed. The Doctor, two Mates, Mr. Campbell a Paſſenger, the Pilot, and ſeven more, were landed on Thurſday Night in the Iſle of Thanet: One of the Perſons drowned was a a Maiden Gentlewoman named Saunders, who had been ſome Time in England for an Education, and was unfortunately returning in this Ship to her Friends in Jamaica.

The humble Addreſs of the Right Honourable the Temporal, and Commons in Parliament aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

"WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, have, upon mature Deliberation come to the following Reſolution, which we humbly beg Leave to lay before your Majeſty.

Die Lunæ, 24 Martis.

"Reſolved by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, That they do entirely rely upon his Majeſty, that he will, for the maintaining the Honour and ſecuring the Trade of this Kingdom, take effectual Care in the preſent Treaty to preſerve his undoubted Right to *Gibraltar* and the Iſland of *Minorca*.

His Majeſty's moſt Gracious Anſwer.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I Thank you for the Confidence you repoſe in me. I will take effectual Care as I have hitherto done, to ſecure my undoubted Right to *Gibraltar*, and the Iſland of *Minorca*.

Boſton. We are informed that the Aſſembly of *New-Hampſhire* have voted a Salary of 200 *l.* Sterling to Governour *Burnet*, for 3 Years.

We hear from *Newport* on *Rhode-Iſland*, that laſt Week a Man ſtood there in the Pillory, and had his Ears cut, for being acceſſory to, and aſſuming to print a great Sum of Counterfeit Bills of that Colony.

Philadelphia. We hear from *Jamaica*, that an Embargo is laid on all Shipping, and Men are preſs'd for the King's Service.

Entred Inwards, *May* 22*d*, 1729.

Sloop *Henry*, *Francis Seth Smith*, from *Jamaica*.
Brig. *Auzlark*, *Richard Blackbourne*, from *Cork*.
--- *Mary Ann*, *Robert Bird* from *London*.
--- *Philadelphia-Hope*, *George Spafford* from *Jamaica*.

Entred outwards.

Sloop *Experience*, *Samuel Calvery* to *Bermudas*.
Ship *Princeſs*, *Thomas Lloyd* to *Barbadoes*.
Brig. *Auzlark*, *Richard Blackbourne* to *Milford*.

Cleared.

Sloop *Eliz.* and *Anne*, *William Burroughs* to *Jamaica*.
--- *Trueman*, *John Hughs*, to *London*.
--- *Adventure*, *Rob. Rawle* to *Surinam*.
--- *Tryal*, *Edward Acles* to *Jamaica*.

RUN away *from* John Matlack *Farmer, in the Township of* Waterford, *in the County of* Gloceſter, *a Servant-Man named* Neal Macneal, *an Iriſhman, aged about* 20, *wears an old Felt-Hat, a dark colour'd home ſpun Coat and Jacket, Leather-Breeches, grey Yarn Stockings, pair of old Shoes new mended, and one of 'em capp'd, of a pale Complexion, very much freckled. Whoever ſecures ſaid Runaway, and gives Notice to* Benjamin Paſchal, *in* Market-ſtreet, *ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid by*

Benjamin Paſchal.

RUN *away the* 19*th Inſtant* May, *from* Benjamin Armitage, *of* Briſtol-*Townſhip and County of* Philadelphia, *a Servant Man named* George Palmore, *an Engliſhman, aged* 33 *Years, of a middle Stature, well-ſet, a little pock-fretten, his Hair off, wearing a Felt Hat, ſtrip'd yellow and white Silk Handkerchief, ſpeckled Shirt, pied Jacket, brown colour'd Breeches of the ſame, under which a ſtrip'd blue and white Flannel Jacket, grey worſted Stockings, new Shoes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Runaway, ſo as he may be had again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid by me,*

Benjamin Armitage.

VEry good Live-Geeſe Feathers to be ſold at *Evan Powel's* in *Cheſnut-ſtreet*, next Door but one to *Andrew Hamilton*, Eſq.

RUN away from *John Bentley* of *Burmingham*, and *Richard Clayton* of *Concord*, both of the ſame County, two Servant-Men, the one named *John Gray*, an Engliſhman, of a ſhort Stature, dark Complexion, ſhort curl'd Hair, a Mole upon his right Cheek: He had on when he went away, a good Felt Hat, a blue Jacket with a Cinnamon-colour'd Jacket under it, grey Stockings, good Shoes. The other named *Richard Middleton*, an Engliſhman, of a ſhort Stature, pale Complexion, ſtrait Hair, a good Felt Hat, a light colour'd Coat, Leather Breeches, yellow Stockings, good Shoes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servants, in the next Goal, and gives Notice to their Maſters, ſo that they may have 'em again, ſhall have Fifty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid by us,

John Bentley,
Richard Clayton.

VEry good choice Loaf-Sugar juſt imported to be ſold by *Samuel Keimer*, at two Shillings *per* Pound, and cheaper by the whole Loaf.

TO *be ſold by* Thomas Hatton, *at his Store at* Thomas Oldman's *in Market-ſtreet*, Philadelphia, *ſundry parcels of Land, in the Province of* Weſt-New-Jerſey, *belonging to* Abel Strettel *Merchant in* Dublin, *by Virtue of a Letter of Attorney from the ſaid* Strettel, *viz.*

	Acres.	
Salem *County, on* Alloways *Creek*,	1250	
In the ſame County, five Tracts joyning on the Branches of Maurice-River, 900		
700		
980	6970	
1000		
3390		
Glouceſter *County*,	725	
Hunterdon *County*,	10000	

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